

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1872.

ON MEMORIAL PAVING-TILES.

FROM the examples of mediæval paving-tiles that still adorn the floors of many of our churches, and that are occasionally found on the sites of ancient conventual and monastic buildings, an interesting class may be gathered together under the word *inscribed*. Many of these tiles present a very tasteful appearance to the eye, most of the legends on them being arranged in conjunction with a pattern of no mean merit. But, as a general rule, tiles thus inscribed were not intended for any other purpose than that of ornamenting the pavement of which they formed a part. They had, in a word, no monumental import—were not intended to commemorate the decease of any departed relative or friend, and hence the presence of a person's name on such tiles is but rare, and, when noticed, frequently refers only to the fabricator of the pavement. There are, however, a few exceptional instances, showing that tiles with inscriptions, and even with effigies thereon, were sometimes laid down in churches for memorial purposes. It is, indeed, probable that this kind of monument was adopted far more frequently than might be at first imagined, but the rough treatment to which these fictile monuments have been subjected has led to their being in most cases either destroyed or considerably mutilated—hence the present rarity of examples. And, it may be observed, that of the few specimens still on record, several have not been found entire, but as mere fragments, among what some might consider as useless rubbish. Indeed, a knowledge of some of the finest mediæval patterns on heraldic and other paving tiles has been frequently obtained by examining small fragments such as these—sometimes, in fact, reduced to mere chips. In such cases, only a practised eye can attempt to trace out the original designs; specimens of which have from time to time graced the pages of several of our archaeological serials. But, in the present paper, no attempt will be made to describe the varied intricacies of these exquisite patterns, our purpose being to consider more particularly that class of mediæval tiles which were specially made to constitute, when properly placed on the floor of a church, sepulchral monuments, either by means of a simple inscription, or a more elaborate design.

Those that are of the same size and shape as ordinary tiles, but that contain a pious memorial inscription, will first come under consideration. It will be readily understood that in some respects, especially with regard to the space occupied, these tiles have an advantage over the ordinary brass; and even if, as is very possible, the same tile was repeated several times over the place of interment, they would still have a preference over the stone monumental effigy and altar-tomb, which, not unfrequently, inconveniently encumbered the area of the church. Moreover, by means of these tiles a memorial was secured, and, at the same time, a continuity of pavement was obtained, which in many cases was con-

sidered a desirable object. In modern "restorations," the same desire for a continuity of pavement has often been shown, and the old brasses have been pulled up from the floorstones and suffered injury in consequence. Instead of doing this, had the brasses been allowed to remain in their original positions, and the pavement neatly carried round them, the same end would have been attained, and due reverence for the monuments of our ancestors would not have been lost sight of.

I have spoken thus of brasses, in order to show that, if in these days ancient memorials of this kind are so frequently taken up and injured, the mediæval tile has but a poor chance of being preserved, owing to its fragile nature, and the consequent difficulty in removing it from place to place. And, if so now, still more the chances of destruction in those days, when men were specially employed by Government to ransack churches, and to deface or destroy all those sepulchral monuments that in any way displeased them.

Having thus seen the difficulties in the way of effectually preserving memorial tiles, or indeed, of any sepulchral monument of whatever kind or type, we shall pass on to enumerate two or three examples of inscribed sepulchral tiles that have been handed down to us either entire or in fragments. The first to be noticed is in the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral. This tile is 5½ inches square, and exhibits the following inscription:

Orate: pro a'ta Joh'is Wertlond.

It is figured by Mr. J. G. Nichols, in his *Examples of Decorative Tiles*. As more than one tile still remains, Mr. Albert Way considers that the whole place of interment was covered with similarly inscribed tiles, forming, when placed together, a conspicuous kind of monument. Another tile, bearing an analogous inscription, was found about twenty years since in demolishing the remains of an ancient building in Monmouth. Besides the inscription, *Orate pro animabus Thome Coke et Alicie uxoris sue. f.f.r.*, it bears an heraldic achievement. Of the exact date of either of these tiles, there is no direct evidence, but it would, perhaps, not be unsafe to assign them to the fifteenth century.

There is, however, a mediæval tile from Norfolk, the date of which can be determined with a greater degree of certainty. It appears that about twenty-five years ago, two ancient paving-tiles were discovered in making a drain round the exterior of North Creake church, near Walsingham. One was inscribed *+ Orate pro anima d'ni Xic bicari'*, and the other showed an heraldic device. About a year after this discovery was made, the remains of a decorative pavement was found in the chancel of the ruined church at Barwick, and, according to the account given at the time, by the Rev. James Lee Warner, in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i., p. 373, a fragment was then discovered that supplied the missing part of the above inscription, by the words *Xic [h'i de Stowr]*. From this it seemed likely that these tiles had been removed to Barwick from some other church or churches, and as the squares did not appear to be all of one size, this idea was still further confirmed. Now, on turning to Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. x., p. 380, we may infer that Nicholas de Stow was vicar of Snettisham, *cir.* 1350, so that this tile was probably manufactured about the end of the 14th century, his successor having been instituted in 1376. This identification, if to no other purpose, gives

us a date when these inscribed paving-tiles were in use as sepulchral memorials. A tile-kiln having been found at Bawsey, near Lynn, and about fifteen miles from North Creak, it seems very probable that this Norfolk example came from the manufactory that was carried on there.

These examples, although but few, are sufficient to show that paving-tiles were sometimes laid down as sepulchral memorials, after having been manufactured expressly for that purpose. Some inscriptions are, however, formed of small tiles, placed side by side, each tile bearing the impress of a single letter. According to Thoresby, an inscription formed in this way was discovered at Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, in 1713. It surrounded a central mosaic pavement of tiles, from beneath which a stone coffin was exhumed. This appears to have been a mediæval example of forming the inscription with small letter-tiles. Judging from the numerous detached letters on single tiles that have been noticed, which have no resemblance to those called "alphabet-tiles," it is evident that these single letters were frequently used to form inscriptions. Among others, two places may be specially mentioned where these detached letter-tiles have been found: at Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, and, also, at St. Marie's Abbey, Beaulieu, Hants. At the latter place the entire alphabet has been traced, in letters of the Lombardic or uncial form. Specimens of these letters are given in Weale's *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*, vol. iv., by Mr. R. J. Withers. A late instance existed in a perfect condition, more than a century since, in Malvern Priory church; but, in 1844, only the letters **BO** remained. A copy of the complete inscription has been preserved among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, having been taken when he visited the church in 1746. It was placed "on tiles all round the verge of a grave," and ran as follows:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMUND REA LATE VICAR OF MUCH MALVERNE DECEASED THE 23 OF DEC: ANNO DO: 1640."*

These letters were all "impressed on the clay, and filled in with white earth, precisely according to the ancient method of fabrication." "An undeniable evidence," continues Mr. Way, "is hereby afforded that this process of producing fictile decorations had not been totally disused in Worcestershire as late as 1640."

Having considered monumental inscriptions, it now remains for us to speak of monumental effigies on paving-tiles. Unfortunately, there are only two, or, at the most, three, examples extant in this country, from which an idea can be formed of the style and manner of execution of these curious tile memorials. Two of these unique effigies are in Lingfield church, Surrey. They are much worn, and one of them is incomplete. Each figure originally consisted of three tiles; one of these tiles is now missing. They are formed of rather coarse red clay, protected by a glaze of a greenish hue, which has now disappeared in many places through friction. The design is simply pressed in, no clay of a different colour having been afterwards inserted in the lines. They form, therefore, examples of what are called "indented tiles," specimens of which are occasionally found impressed with ordinary patterns. The figures on the Lingfield tiles are, as might be imagined, somewhat rough in

execution, and bear no comparison with the delicate work exhibited on some of the monumental brasses. On the uninjured of these tile-memorials, we have represented a male dressed in a short tunic with wide-toed shoes, and standing in a supplicatory attitude.

Surrounding each effigy is a border, which, in the case of ordinary incised slabs, would have been occupied by an inscription, but here there are no letters or traces of them, excepting, perhaps, along the topmost end of the perfect memorial, where some faint indications of letters may be made out. They are very much worn, but may have been intended for the words "Hic jacet." The rest of the inscription probably appeared on other tiles, on a border of stone, or on a fillet of brass. It is said that the present position of these effigy-tiles in the chancel is not the one they originally occupied; if so, there is now little chance of ascertaining which of these suggestions is most correct.

Each of these tiles is 15 inches square; the dimensions of one of the memorials is, therefore, 45 inches in length, and 15 inches in width. Their period of execution may be assigned to the early part of the sixteenth century, as the style of dress is similar to that shown on examples of costume in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

The only other instance of ancient paving-tiles in this country which can claim any resemblance to those at Lingfield, is said to be in Winchester cathedral, on a tile of the fourteenth century. On it "appears an episcopal figure in a design of tabernacle work, resembling the designs surrounding sepulchral brasses, and, very probably, part of a monumental portraiture." So, says Mr. Nesbitt, and if such be really the case, it may commemorate some former bishop of the see; or, on the other hand, it may possibly be only a portion of a suitable ornamental design.

In the absence of further instances of monumental effigy-tiles in this country, a few notices of foreign memorials, apparently of a similar kind, may not be altogether unacceptable. In the *Bulletin Monumental*, 2nd series, tome iv. p. 479, may be seen the figure of a knight, clad in armour, formerly in the Abbey of Fontenay-sur-Orne, near Caen. It was formed of thirteen tiles, or squares of burnt earth enamelled, each 8 inches square. It appears to have been of very similar execution to those at Lingfield. Other specimens of the same kind of work are said to have formerly existed at Longues and at Breuil, near Bayeux, the latter of the fourteenth century, and exhibiting a beautifully executed inscription.

Perhaps, of still greater interest is the series of drawings of monumental effigies preserved among Gough's Collections in the Bodleian Library, and copied from the tombs themselves, which formerly existed in the chapter-house of the Abbey of Jumiege, in Normandy, now totally demolished. These drawings were made about the year 1700, and originally were part of the Collections of M. de Gaignière's, under whose direction they were made. The tombs formed the tile-pavement of the chapter-house, and the effigies on them represented the abbots from the foundation of the Abbey to the thirteenth century, when the pavement appears to have been entirely renewed, as all the figures are of the same style of workmanship, and probably of the latter period. The tomb of Abbot Roger, who died in 1177, is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 235. He is

* Cole's MSS., vol. x., p. 126.

represented in his ecclesiastical vestments, and is placed under a canopy, on which is the inscription,—

ICI: GIST: ROGIER: ABBAS: P

It has been questioned whether the figure itself was not really formed of stone, incised and painted, instead of tiles, these being confined to the surrounding portions of the tomb. At any rate the joints are not seen to cross the effigy in the drawing, as in the examples at Lingfield and Fontenay; but this may be only an omission of the artist, who was unwilling to disfigure the effigy with cross lines, and preferred rather to sacrifice strict truth for general effect. It may be mentioned that Haines has been led to consider these monuments, at Jumiege as incised stone slabs, having the lines filled in with a coloured composition, and the several ornaments, pastoral staves and inscriptions consisting of brass. But as these tombs are described in the same Collections as *tombes de quarreaux*, which I understand to mean tombs composed of paving-tiles, there can, surely, be no reason for classing them with the incised enamelled stone slabs met with in foreign countries, and which constitute quite a distinct kind of memorial. M. Viollet le Duc takes the same view, calling them flat tombs of *burnt-earth* enamelled.*

The place of manufacture of the Lingfield tiles is doubtful, but their style of execution greatly resembles Flemish work. We know that brass memorial plates were imported in great numbers from Flanders, and hence there were many opportunities for bringing over paving-tiles from the same country. The very existence of similar memorials in France, in some measure, supports the idea of their foreign manufacture; but, it would seem desirable, before forming any decided opinion on this point, to ascertain whether any monuments of the same construction still exist, or are known to have existed, in Flanders or in Germany.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

I.—EAST WICKHAM.

ON the high ground directly overlooking the Thames Valley, about two miles east of Shooter's Hill, stands the little church of East Wickham, a composite building of flint and brick, and of little interest architecturally. It contains, however, two monumental brasses, or rather the remains of them, for neither are quite perfect, and one has been very roughly treated. They may be described in a succinct manner as follow:—

- I. John de Bladigdone and wife, half effigies in the head of a floriated cross, *cir.* 1325.
- II. William Payn, late yeoman of the guard, with three wives (one lost) and three sons, 1568.

The former of these brasses has been greatly mutilated, and is only a shadow of what it was when first laid down at the eastern end of the nave. At the present time, there are only two small fragments still attached to the stone in which the whole brass was inlaid, the other pieces that remain being loose and in a broken state. The most perfect of these loose fragments are the two half effigies which originally occupied the centre of the head of the floriated cross, formed by a double quatrefoil, richly cusped. The inscription, or rather that part preserved, is easily read, although the stem

on which it has been engraved is broken into several pieces. It is only by examining all these fragments, and the outline of the empty matrix, which fortunately has not been altogether destroyed, that the complete design of this cross-brass can be ascertained; but as a rare instance of civilians being represented in the head of a floriated cross, it possesses features of interest even in its mutilated and imperfect condition. Moreover, examples of costume on brasses of this early period—the beginning of the fourteenth century—is uncommon, and affords trustworthy evidence on this most interesting branch of inquiry.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is ample cause for regretting that this old sepulchral memorial has not been more carefully preserved. It is evident that the work of destruction commenced in the last century, when the stone slab, in which the brass was set, was broken in two, and the lower half taken away to make room for an ordinary grave-stone. Add to this, the wanton mischief perpetrated by some thieves who entered the church within memory, and the present state of this brass is easily explained. I was informed a short time since by the parish clerk, that had it not been for his collecting the various fragments that were scattered about the church by the said thieves, and preserving them in a drawer, few traces of this fourteenth century brass would have been in existence at the present day. As it is, the effigies are loose, and in that condition are very apt, unintentionally, perhaps, to be mislaid or lost altogether. Under circumstances such as these, would it not be advisable to re-insert them in a stone, and place them on the wall of the church, so that there would be less chance of their being accidentally lost? This work could be done at a trifling cost, and ought to have been undertaken long ago by the officers of the Kent Archaeological Society, or some other kindred body.

We now proceed to a short notice of the costume of these demi-figures. Both husband and wife are very small, being only five inches in length, and the details are consequently not so well shown as in some larger brasses of the same period. The costume is that of the end of the reign of Edward II. John de Bladigdone is attired as a civilian, with long and flowing hair, and a forked or pointed beard. The tunic appears to be long and close-fitting, with sleeves tight as far as the elbows, and then hanging down in lappets. A row of buttons extends downwards in front, and close sleeves distinct from the tunic appear from elbow to wrist. Covering the shoulders is a hood or cape, somewhat loosely arranged about the neck and throat.

His wife, Maud, has a long veil covering the head and falling on the shoulders, the hair being confined in bunches within a netted caul on each side of the forehead. The neck is covered by a gorget or wimple, drawn up round the chin and fastened across the forehead. The under garment consists of a closely fitting kirtle with very tight sleeves, and over this appears a sleeveless gown with the sides cut away under the arm-pits. In the fine brass of Sir John de Creke and lady, at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, which is of the same date as this East Wickham brass, the peculiar shape of this garment is more distinctly shown. "It appears," says Haines, "to have originated from the small slits which may be seen in the brass at Minster [Sheppey], cut in the sleeveless gown, to allow the passage of the arms. These slits were probably enlarged until the sides of the skirt completely disappeared. These sideless dresses are apt to be mistaken for jackets edged with fur, but the appearance of the girdle of the kirtle through the side openings and its disappearance behind the front of the dress, sufficiently shows the real character of these garments." The effigies of the ladies on these brasses at East Wickham and Westley Waterless should be studied together, otherwise the style of dress portrayed on the former brass might be easily overlooked, on account of its diminutive size, and the wear and tear to which it has been subjected.

Only a portion of the Norman-French inscription has been

* *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française*, tome ix. p. 67.

preserved, the letters being of the Lombardic form. It reads as follows:—

† IOHAN DE BLADIGDONE ET MAVD S

The remaining portion of this inscription was probably constructed after a usual formula, such as "sa feme gisont icy dien de lo'almes eit m'ey amen." In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. i. p. 74, the end of the inscription is given as "sva conivx," but for this I think there can be no foundation, as there is sufficient trace of the letter following the s to convince me that it is not a v but an a. This is shown very clearly in a rubbing now in my possession.

The word *Bladigdone* is probably an old form for *Blendon*, an estate on the road from Eltham to Bexley, and about two miles south of East Wickham church. According to Hasted, Blendon is spelt in old deeds *Bladindon*, and the oldest possessor of the estate recorded by that historian is one Jordan de Bladindon, who, about 1 Richard II., i.e. about 1377, transferred his lands there to another family. Although the word *Jordan* is possibly the mistake of a careless scribe for *Johan*, it is probable that the brass under consideration commemorates a possessor of the estate prior to the reign of Richard II., as the costume shown cannot be so late as 1377, and seems to be as early as 1325, or at least before 1350.

II. This brass, now on the north wall of the nave, is in a far better state of preservation than the one we have just been describing, although one of the female effigies is, unfortunately, missing. The male effigy affords an instance of the costume of a yeoman of the guard in the reign of Elizabeth—a similar dress, it may be observed, to that worn by the Beef-eaters of the present day. He is represented as a short and stout man, with trunk hose and sword, and having on his breast a rose surmounted by a crown, the insignia of his office. His wives appear neatly attired, plain circular caps, or French hoods, being worn instead of a more gorgeous head-dress. Beneath the missing wife, and below the inscription-plate, is the effigy of one son, and beneath the third wife are the effigies of two sons. These children are clad in plain gowns, the most curious feature being the long sleeves, with slits half-way down for the free passage of the arms, a common dress in the sixteenth century, but, nevertheless, a somewhat grotesque fashion. The male figure is 12½ inches in length, the females 12 inches, and the children 4½ inches.* The inscription-plate—18½ by 3½ inches—records that—

Here under lyeth buried the boddies of William Pagn late
youman of the Garde Elizabeth Johan and Johan hys
wybes whiche William decessid the xxv day of Januarye
A^o 1568. To whome God grante a soe full resurrection

It may be well to remark, in conclusion, that the earlier portions of East Wickham church are considered to have been built, in the thirteenth century, by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who possessed the manor in the reign of Edward I. Some wall-paintings of considerable merit were discovered underneath the whitewash in 1845, of the same period as the erection of the church, showing that the walls of the building were originally decorated. An endeavour was made to preserve these curious paintings, but the parishioners wished them destroyed, which was accordingly done.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

February 13, 1872.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, has been purchased by Lady Franklin. Her ladyship proposes to convert the premises into a museum of Arctic curiosities and relics of the last Arctic expedition under the command of her late husband.

* The half effigy of a yeoman of the guard occurs in Winkfield Church, Berkshire, date 1630, *temp.* Charles I.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A PROPOSAL has been made in the town of Ipswich, and has been taken up by influential gentlemen, to erect a statue to Cardinal Wolsey. The Rev. Henry Drummond thus addresses the local press:—"No visitors come to the town without inquiring for memorials of the greatest man Ipswich ever produced, and of whom we ought justly to be proud. The old Postern Gate is all we have to show, and invariably is disappointment manifested that no more striking object remains than the mouldering gateway in College Street. Truly, was Wolsey more a king than Henry VIII. Students of German history well know the influence he exercised over princes, causing his master to be regarded as the arbiter of the fate of Europe. He was more to England than Bismarck has been in modern times to Germany; and a grateful posterity will recognise them, when time shall show events in their true significance, as real benefactors to mankind. Let not his native town be unmindful of Wolsey, who, but for the machinations of men less high principled, would have rendered Ipswich, as Shakespeare said, twin sister with Oxford in learning. The man who 'out of fortitude of soul was able to endure more miseries, and greater far than his weak-hearted enemies dare offer,' should have a statue in this his native town, and I should venture to suggest the Arboretum as a suitable site. A small committee might be formed to endeavour to carry out the design, and I venture to predict no great exertion would be required to raise the necessary funds. Four hundred years ago this remarkable man was born, and the close of 1871 is not an inappropriate time to commemorate his great career."

A few weeks since, a vault in St. Mary's churchyard, Kelvedon, Essex, which had been closed for about sixty-six years, was opened to receive the remains of a Miss Sarah Leapingwell, of Springfield, whose family were inhabitants of the parish some century ago. The vault is built of brick; and, much to the surprise of those who opened it, there was no vestige of a coffin in it, and no bones excepting two skulls. The matter seems almost inexplicable, inasmuch as it cannot be attributed to body-snatchers—those terrors of the past—as the skulls would not have been left; but sixty or seventy years ago that offence was common in Kelvedon, and an old man states that he has often been placed in the porch to watch. There was, however, a good deal of moisture in the vault.

I have been driven into a peculiar research by a paragraph which appeared in one of our local contemporaries, reading as follows:—

"Many quaint and curious things have been produced by the 'sign-board artists' throughout the country, but we question whether a parallel can be found anywhere to that at the hostelry at the junction of the roads to Norwich, Ipswich, Bury, and Thetford (from each of which it is distant 20 miles), in this parish, and called 'Scole Inn,' from the impossibility, we suppose, of extracting a concise title out of the extraordinary conglomeration of ideas depicted on its sign. This is described as follows in the *History of the Hundred of Diss*, in which Scole Inn is situate:—1, Jonah coming out of the fish's mouth; 2, A lion supporting the arms of Great Yarmouth; 3, A Bacchus; 4, The arms of Lindley; 5, The arms of Hobart, now Lord Hobart; 6, A shepherd playing on his pipe; 7, An angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck's lady; 8, An angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck; 9, A white hart, with this motto, '*Implentur veteris bacchi ping visque ferinae*, an. Dom. 1655'; 10, The arms of the late Earl of Yarmouth; 11, The arms of the Duke of Norfolk; 12, Neptune on a dolphin; 13, A lion supporting the arms of Norwich; 14, Charon carrying a reputed witch to hell; 15, Cerberus; 16, A huntsman; 17, Actæon; 18, A white hart, couchant; 19, Prudence; 20,

Fortitude; 21, Temperance; 22, Justice; 23, Diana; 24, Time devouring an infant; 25, An astronomer, who is seated on a circumferentor, and by some chemical preparation is so affected that in fine weather he faces the north, and against bad weather he faces that quarter from whence it is about to come. The writer of the history above mentioned adds—"What could induce a merchant, above a century ago, to erect so costly a piece of workmanship we are at loss to conjecture, unless to indulge his consummate vanity or singularity of temper, for we confess that we do not discover the smallest trait of judgment or taste in the whole composition. Had he consulted every artist in the kingdom to leave a monument of his stupidity, they could not have produced a better effect. Had he expended so considerable a sum at that time as £1,057 on a subject which would have perpetuated his memory without an impeachment of his understanding, posterity might have looked on it with indifference; but they saw it with contempt, and let this "sign of insanity" moulder with its projector."

My research was soon rewarded, for, turning to those volumes so full of interest to the antiquary—viz., the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, I found many remarks on these subjects. For instance, in No. 18 of the *Tatler* issued on May 21, 1709, Addison complains of the "general want of skill in Orthography," as observed in the sign-posts of the day, and says—"I have cause to know this Matter as well as any Body; for I have (when I went to Merchant Taylor's School) suffered Stripes for spelling after the Signs I have observed in my way; though," he adds, "at the same time I must confess staring at those inscriptions first gave me an Idea and curiosity for Medals." Verily, with the great Shakespeare we may exclaim—

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out."

Again, in No. 28 of the *Spectator* occurs an article on the same subject, fully displaying the absurdity and barbarity of the sign-posts in 1710. F. E. S.

ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE old question of the pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Norsemen, revived by Dr. Wilson, in his work "On the Pre-historic Antiquities of North America," deserves, I think, to be once more discussed; and to all who have paid any attention to the subject, the reconsideration of it in the pages of *The Antiquary* must be highly gratifying, especially when the weight of Mr. Hyde Clarke's opinion is placed in opposition to the assertions of Dr. Wilson, which is thus stated—"the discovery of America by the Norsemen, even if it could be disproved, can have nothing to do with the animal-shaped mounds."* The two questions are as distinctly separate as they could be, as unconnected with each other as the Norse incursions into Ireland were from the Round Towers. As they both, then, fall into two distinct questions, it will considerably assist us in the inquiry to treat them as such—

1. (Because it was raised before the presence of the mounds had become known.)—Was America known to the ancients?

2. What was the origin of the aboriginal races of America, and who were the builders of the animal mounds in that part of the world?

The first question is, perhaps, the least difficult to answer; the little that is known about it is very valuable. In the *Timeus*, it says, "For there was before [opposite] this month, which in your language is called the Pillar of Hercules, an island. But this island was larger than Lybia

and Asia together, and from it there was, for those travelling at that time, a passage to other islands, and from the region of the islands to all the continent opposite—that continent which is around that true sea. For although in that place, within the mouth of which we have spoken, there appears a narrow part having a passage, nevertheless the same is a true sea, and the land which surrounds it truly and entirely is most justly called a continent. But in this Atlantic island there was established a great and wonderful power of kings ruling, indeed, the whole of the island, many other islands, and part of the continent; and, furthermore, in addition to these, of the parts within in this place, they ruled Lybia, as far as Egypt and Europe, as far as Tyrrhænia."

It is clear, from this and other passages, that Plato did not mean either of the British islands, although some may feel inclined to accept this interpretation, as they are certainly situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the Straits of Gibraltar); but Plato had an idea of an island, or continent, situated beyond these—farther off than Atlantis and the sea surrounding it, and the continent (which I imagine to be America) surrounding the sea. Again, the continent could not be either Europe, Africa, or Asia, as they are all surrounded by the sea, said to be enclosed by the continent terminating in high mountains. Further, it can hardly be supposed that the vast extent of country, which is thus spoken of, could be merely a poetical allusion to any of the countries and empires surrounding the Mediterranean, or any of the countries and empires of Africa and Asia, for it is distinctly stated that there arose in Atlantis a confederacy of kings, which succeeded in subduing the whole of the island, several other islands, and extended their dominion to parts of the continent itself.* The rule of the Atlantis kings was also extended to Lybia, Egypt, and Europe as far as Tyrrhænia, and Northern Africa.*

The importance of this kind of evidence depends upon the authenticity of *Timeus*, upon which I shall not attempt to speak; if it be authentic, then it ought to be admitted on the side taken up by Mr. Hyde Clarke and myself.

Emerging from the semi-mythological era of Plato, we come to the alleged, and since contradicted (by the way, unsupported by any evidence worthy of being called as such by Dr. Wilson) pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen. To give, *in extenso*, the facts that can be adduced substantiating their claim, would here be unnecessary; it will suffice, I trust, merely to give a few of them.

In the oldest of Icelandic histories, there is given a clear account of the discovery of North America. It states that to the south of inhabited Greenland† are wild and desert tracks, and ice-covered mountains; then comes the land of the Skrellings; beyond this, Markland; and then Vinland, the Good. Next to this, and somewhat behind it, lies Albania, that is to say, Hvíttramannaland, *Whitemansland*, whither vessels formerly sailed from Ireland. It was there that several Irishmen and Icelanders recognised Ari, the son of Mar, and Katla of Reykjanes, whom there had not for a long time been any tidings of, and whom the natives of the country had made their chief. The account also states that Rafn, of Limerick, who had resided for a long time in Limerick, in Iceland, first brought news of this, and besides this, Thorkil Geetson said he had heard several Icelanders relate the same, who had been present when Thorfin, Earl of Orkneys, asserted that Ari had been seen in the *Whitemansland*, and although he did not get leave

* "Works of Plato," trans. by Taylor and Sydenham: London, 1804, vol. IV., p. 327, *et seq.*, "The Destruction of Atlantis."—*Ethnological Journal*, No. 3, Aug. 1848.

† The fact of the discovery of Greenland (a part of America) is very important, in favour of the Northmen, who discovered and founded a colony there in A.D. 985, fourteen or fifteen years before the introduction of Christianity.—See Semper's "Philippine Islands," and the "Academy," March 12, 1870, p. 153.

* Vide *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 10.

to return, was very much esteemed* This discovery is said to have been made A.D. 983.

Whitemansland is supposed to be that part of the coast of North America, which extends southward from Chesapeake Bay, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.†

"As the distance of *Whitemansland* is described as 'sex dagra sigling vestur fra Irlandi' (six days' sailing westwards from Ireland), it is probable that Ari had sailed from Ireland."‡

Vinland is now known as the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and *Markland*, Nova Scotia.§

Besides these curious statements there are others bearing upon this question.

It is said "that the Esquimaux children taken in Markland declared that beyond their country lay another, the inhabitants of which wore white dresses, and bore flags on long poles."||

Humboldt, whose authority cannot well be rejected, fully admits the Scandinavian discovery of America.¶ But it does not require to stake the argument upon his opinions, for the dates of the Sagas and other works containing the statements are sufficiently convincing, e.g., Adam of Bremen's accounts of *Vinland* (*Vineland*) was written in the 11th century, compiled from authentic accounts furnished him by Danes, being, in fact, communicated to him by the Danish King, Svein Estrithson. Are Frode's account of *Vinland*, written in the same or following century, and of the eminent Icelandic chief, Ari Marson, are of his own ancestors, who, in the year 983, was driven to a part of America, situate near *Vinland* ** [as stated above].

There is evidence also of the New World having been extensively known in succeeding centuries, prior to the 15th, in which Columbus achieved his great undertaking. For instance—

In 1121, Bishop Eirek sailed from Greenland in quest of *Vinland*.

In 1285, Athalbrand and Thorwald, sons of Helgi, discovered a new land *west* of Iceland.

In 1290 Rolf was sent by King Eirek in search of the *new land*, and took several men with him from Iceland for that purpose.

In 1295, death of Rolf, surnamed the Discoverer.††

I must note, *en passant*, that Finn Magnusen has proved that Columbus visited Iceland previous to his sailing for the New World, in the year 1477, which is supposed to have placed him in a very favourable opportunity for seeing the Icelandic accounts.‡‡ This is, however, an open question.

After considering the whole of the evidence herein put forth, I fully agree with the general conclusions thus stated by Mallet:

"All that can be said, with *certainty*, is that the North-

men were *tolerably well acquainted* with the coast of America, from Labrador to Massachusetts, and had a *vague tradition* that it extended much farther south, and that this southern region was peopled by a race of men differing in many respects from the Esquimaux. We may also admit, when we take into consideration that swarms of freebooters constantly cruising in the Northern Seas, and along the whole western coast of Europe, that during a violent gale from the north-east, several vessels may have been driven across the Atlantic, as far south as Florida. . . . It is, in fact, obvious that the merest accident might in that age have led some enterprising adventurer a few degrees further south, and given rise to a series of events resulting in the final conquest of the tropical regions of America by the seafaring Scandinavians."*

Coming, now, to the second part of the inquiry, viz., what was the origin of the aboriginal races of America, and who were the builders of the mounds in that part of the world, we find ourselves in the region of doubt. Ethnologically speaking, there seems some good grounds for supposing that all the races of America are of one stock, although presenting many physical variations.† Professor Huxley thus speaks of the Mongoloid type in America, and I think many ethnologists will be content to accept his conclusions as the soundest, under the present insufficient state of our knowledge on this perplexing part of the inquiry. He says:—"To the north-east, the Mongoloid population of Asia comes into contact with the Tchuktchi, who are said to be physically identical with the Esquimaux and Greenlanders of North America."

"These people combine, with the skin and hair of the Asiatic Mongoloids, extremely long skulls. The Mongoloid habit of skin and hair is also visible in the whole population of the two Americas; but they are predominantly dolichocephalic, the Patagonians, and the ancient mound-builders presenting remarkable brachycephaly."‡

I have taken the liberty of italicizing these last sentences, in order that my readers may bear them in mind when I come to the latter part of the question.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY AT LEITH.—Some workmen in the employment of Messrs. McDonald and Grant, contractors for the new bridge across the harbour at Leith, have just discovered, while excavating thirty feet below the upper part of the old stone pier on the east side of the harbour, a few ancient coins and an old brass relic of peculiar form, about three and a half inches long, and weighing a little more than an ounce. Through the centre there is a square hole, and at each end there is a figure of a man's head. It is not known when the pier was built. The coins and relics have been sent to the Museum, Leith.

EXCAVATIONS AT EPHESUS.—H.M.S. *Caledonia* is at present at Smyrna, engaged in taking on board the marbles, etc., recently brought to light at Ephesus. They are intended to be placed in the British Museum.

* "Landnama book," p. 133, *et seq.*, "The History of Maritime Discovery," vol. I, pp. 214, 215. "The Eyrbyggja-Saga," trans. by Sir Walter Scott, in "Mallet's Northern Antiquities," 1847, p. 534.

† "Antiquitates Americane," p. xxxvii, and p. 208 *et seq.*, J. Wilson's "The Last Solar System of the Ancients Discovered," vol. II, pp. 237-240.

‡ "The Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," translated by J. H. Todd, D.D., *Reverend Britannicarum Medii ævi Scriptores*, p. 301.

§ "Guide to Northern Archaeology," by the Earl of Ellesmere, p. 115; "Torfeus's Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ," "Mallet's North. Antiq.," p. 250.

|| "Thorfinn's Saga," cited in Mallet, p. 265. ¶ "Cosmos," vol. I.

** "Antiq. Americane." See also, "The History of the Swedes," by Eric Gustave Geijer, translated by J. H. Turner, London, p. 36.

†† "Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America," by Abbé Em. Domenech, vol. I, chap. III, p. 41 *et seq.* (As some of my readers may reject this work as unreliable, I would beg to refer them to a vindication of his character, by Max Müller, in his "Chips from a German Workshop," vol. I, pp. 313, 314). Domenech was, however, led to partly believe in the authenticity of O'Connor's spurious "Chronicles of Eri," "Deserts of N. Am.," vol. I, p. 7.

‡‡ "The Ancient Colony and Church of Greenland," a Review of *Grønlands Historiske Mindesmarker*, in "The Sacrifice," vol. I, pp. 70, 77, 187.

§ "Guide North. Arch.," p. 115; "Mallet's North. Antiqs.," p. 263.

|| "Guide North. Arch.," p. 115; "Mallet's North. Antiqs.," p. 263.

¶ "Guide North. Arch.," p. 115; "Mallet's North. Antiqs.," p. 263.

* "North. Antiq.," pp. 266, 267. Mr. Owen, the biographer of Wales, has so far forgotten himself as to accept the *very doubtful* voyage of Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd (as stated in the Triads), as *quite true*, and thinks he must have reached America in the 12th century. The fact is not mentioned in the "*Brut y Tywysogion*," although it speaks of the rebellious proceedings of Madoc; nor does Stephens, in his "Literature of the Kymry," notice a Triad of such importance as it is, if true. It is, also, not credited in "The History of Maritime Discovery," vol. I, p. 215. The learned M. Guglielmo Libri holds the following view, "It is by carefully examining the unintelligible inscriptions the Norsemen left on rocks, and not by the reading of treatises on geography and navigation, that we have been led to think that the Scandinavians, several centuries before Columbus, had landed on the shores of North America."—See his Introduction in Sotheby's catalogue of his books, Part I, A-L, p. vi.

† "History of Mankind," by Prichard, vol. II, bk. viii, 1826.

‡ "The Geographical Distribution of the Chief Modification of Mankind."—*Ethnological Journal*, January, 1871, p. 408.

FORMER PUBLIC THANKSGIVINGS AND ROYAL PROCESSIONS TO ST. PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE following brief accounts of public thanksgivings, gathered from a variety of sources, may serve to show the hearty recognitions of the goodness of God in his providential dealings with our favoured country, that have taken place in the brightest periods of its history.

1236.—Queen Eleanor proceeded in great state through the City to the coronation, at which time there were exhibited elaborate pageants.*

1298.—On the occasion of Edward I.'s victory over the Scots, pageants were again exhibited.†

1357.—Edward the Black Prince led King John and the captive Lords of Bordeaux through the City, and retained them till the following spring. Upon sending this news to his father, he forthwith caused a general thanksgiving to be observed throughout "all England, over eight daies together."

1392.—When Richard II. passed through the City, after the citizens, by submission and the Queen's intercession, had obtained the restoration of their Charter, a thanksgiving was held.‡

1399.—Henry IV. proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral, to acknowledge his thankfulness to God upon his accession.

KING HENRY V.

A public thanksgiving was held on Sunday, the Feast of St. Edward the King and Confessor, in the third year of King Henry V. (A.D. 1416), after the great victory obtained by the English at the battle of Agincourt. After the great business of the day was over, and God had given that renowned prince the victory, he ordered the 114th and 115th Psalms to be sung on the field of battle, by way of acknowledging that all success and all blessings come down from the "Father of lights." It appears that the whole victorious army fell down upon their knees, as one man, on the field of conquest, and shouted with one heart and with one voice, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name, give we the glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." Solemnly grand, indeed, must have been the sound of this thanksgiving! Mr. H. T. Riley, in his "Memorials of London, in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries," states that—"After Mass of the Holy Spirit devoutly and with due honour celebrated, with solemn music, in the chapel of the Guild Hall of the City of London, according to the ordinance thereon made and approved, in the time of John Wodecok, late mayor of the same city," &c. Nicholas Wotton, Lord Mayor, and the "aldermen, together with an immense number of the commonalty of the citizens of the City aforesaid, went on foot to Westminster and made devout thanksgiving with due solemnity in the Minster there, for the joyous news that had then arrived. But, however, after being ardently athirst in expectation to hear some encouraging news of the success of the royal expedition, it was not long before a trustworthy report of the truth arrived to refresh the longing ears of all the City, how that our said Lord, our Illustrious King, the Lord giving his aid therein, had by such grace gained the victory over his enemies and adversaries, who had united to oppose his march through the midst of his territory of France towards Calais. And because that in the course of events such sorrows and apprehensions of adversity had been succeeded by the joyous news which gave the first notification of this victory; therefore the said mayor and aldermen, and commonalty, in the presence of our lady the

queen, and very many other lords and peers of the realm, and in company of the more substantial men, both spiritual and temporal, for the THANKSGIVING THAT WAS DUE UNTO GOD," &c.

Henry returned to England on the 6th November following, and gave strict orders that no ballad or song should be made or sung, more than of Thanksgiving to God for his happy victory and safe return; but without words either disgracing the French or extolling the English. At his entrance into London, the City presented him with "a Thousand Pounds, and Two Basons of Gold worth Five Hundred Pounds more."*

It is elsewhere stated that "And the morrow after Simon and Jude daye, tydynges came to the new mayer of the sodyne battelle. And then was grete solempnites and processions was done ther for, with prelates, prestes, frieres, and other sage men of the cytte. And after that the kynge came to Dover, Cantorbery, and soo to London; and there the mayer, aldermen, comyns, rydyngye worshipfully ayenst hym in rede gownes and whyte hoddies, and browte hym to Westmyster."†

KING HENRY VI.

1445.—On Henry VI.'s marriage with Queen Margaret, when she approached London, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and the crafts wearing their respective cognizances, went forth to meet her, and brought her in great state through the City, where were sumptuous and costly pageants, with verses, by Lydgate, and resemblance of divers old histories, to the great comfort of the Queen and her attendants.‡

1455.—On the Queen's visit to Coventry, at Badlake, in that city, there was a *Jesse* over the gate, showing two speeches made by Isaiah and Jeremiah, in complment to the Queen, and comparing her to the root of Jesse.§

1458.—This year peace was made between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, and upon the publication thereof, a solemn procession was made in St. Paul's, at which the king was present with the crown upon his head. Before him, hand in hand, went the Duke of Somerset and the Earl Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Warwick, and so on until all were duly marshalled. Behind the king came the queen, led by the Duke of York.

KING EDWARD IV.

1474.—King Edward was received with great solemnity upon his entry into Coventry, by the mayor and commonalty, on the 24th of April. There was a magnificent exhibition of pageants.||

KING HENRY VII.

1486.—In this year the pretended Warwick (Symnel) was ordered by King Henry to be led on horseback through the streets of London, in order that the most ignorant of the multitude might see the grossness of the imposture.¶ Besides this, Henry went to St. Paul's to offer up thanks for the Divine assistance granted him in quelling this revolt.

1487.—On the 25th November, Elizabeth, queen to Henry VII., proceeded by water to Greenwich to her coronation. On the morrow her progress through the city of Westminster was magnificently welcomed by singing children, some arrayed like angels, and others like virgins, to sing sweet songs as she passed along.**

1502.—Prince Arthur was married to "the Kynge of Spayne's thurd daughter, Kateryne," on the 14th November, "at Sent Powles Church. And a halpas made of

* Quoted from a history written in the time of Charles II., without title page and author's name.

† *Chronicles of Grey Friars of London*, edited by John Gough Nicholls, for the Camden Society, 1852, p. 14.

‡ Hone, p. 235.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

|| "Pageant of the Sheremen and Taylors," cited by Hone, pp. 235, 236.

¶ "History of England," by Sir J. Mackintosh, LL.D., vol. ii, p. 74.

** "Glory of Regality," p. 276; Hone, p. 237; "Rutland Papers," edited by W. Jordan, Camden Society, 1842, p. 2, *et seq.*

* "Styrye's Glory of Regality," by A. Taylor, p. 251.

† *Ibid.*, p. 236; Hone's "Ancient Mysteries," p. 234.

‡ Hone, p. 234.

tymber from the west dore to the qwere dore of twelve foote brode and four foote of hyghte. And in the myddis of the same marryd. And the fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palles. And the day of hare reseving in to lond was made many reche pagenttes: furst at the bregge at the condy in Graschestret, the condet in Cornelle, standarde in Cheppe, the crosse new gylted, at the lyttill condy and at Powlles west dore, ronnyng wyne, rede claret and wythe, and all the day of the marraige. And at the same maryge the kyng made fifty-seven knyghttes. And the iij^{de} day after, alle the corte removyd unto Westmyster by watter. And the mayer with alle the crafttes wyth them in barges, with trompettes, shalmes, and taberttes in the best maner: and there the kyng helde ryall justes, turnayes, and banketts six dayes after. And thence returnyd to Rychemonde. And the same day ther the mayer helde hys fest at the yelde halle.*

On Sunday, May 21, 1514, Henry VIII. went to St. Paul's in marvellous state to receive the sword and cap of maintenance sent by the Pope to him. On that occasion, the whole immediate neighbourhood was crowded with spectators, estimated at 30,000.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Another great national Thanksgiving day worthy of note is that which took place on Tuesday, 19th November, 1588, at St. Paul's. Stowe has narrated it, and Nicol, in his "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," Vol. II., also a few other contemporary writers.

The day was kept holy day throughout the realm, with sermons, singing of Psalms, bonfires, &c., for joy and thanksgiving unto God, for the overthrow of the Spaniards, our enemies, on the sea; and the citizens of London assembled in their liveries that day, had a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, tending to that end.

The 24th of November being Sunday, her majesty, having attendant upon her the Privy Council and nobility and other honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, in great number, the French ambassador, the judges of the realm, the heralds, trumpeters, and all on horseback, did come in a chariot-throne, made with four pillars behind, to have a canopy on the top, whereof was made a crown imperial, and two lower pillars before, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, supporters of the arms of England, drawn by two white horses from Somerset House to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, her footmen and pensioners about her; next came after her the Earl of Essex, master of her horse, leading her majesty's horse of state richly furnished; after him a great number of ladies of honour; on each side of them the guards on foot in their rich coats, and halberts in their hands. When she came to Temple Bar, Edward Schets Corvinus, an officer of her Privy Chamber, gave her majesty a jewel containing a caupon or toadstone, set in gold, which she graciously accepted, saying that it was the first gift she had received that day. The same day her highness received a book, entitled "The Light of Britain," from Henry Lite, of Litesary, the author. When the queen arrived at the west door of St. Paul's, she dismounted from her chariot throne, between the hours of twelve and one, when she was received by the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, and others of the clergy (upwards of fifty in number), all in rich copes, &c. Her majesty then on her knees made hearty prayer to God, which prayers being finished, she passed under a rich canopy through the long west aisle to her travers in the choir, the clergy singing the Litany. Her majesty was then brought to the north wall of the Cathedral, towards the pulpit-cross, where she heard a sermon by Dr. Pierce, Bishop of Salisbury; after which she returned through the church to the bishop's palace, where she dined, and returned to Somerset House by torch light.—Add. MSS. 6307.

* "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London," p. 27.

KING CHARLES II.

In the year 1666, on August the 14th, another Thanksgiving day took place in honour of a great naval success. This is noted by Mr. Pepys, in his "Diary," Vol. III. p. 255. "Comes Mr. Foly and his man with a box of great variety of carpenter's and joyner's tooles, which I had bespoke, which pleased me mightily, but I will have more. Pory tells me how mad my letter makes my Lord Peterborough, &c. . . . So to the chapel, and heard a piece of the Dean of Westminster's sermon, and a speciall good anthemne before the king, after the sermon."

QUEEN ANNE.

The great success obtained over the French, in 1702, occasioned her majesty Queen Anne to appoint the 12th of November for a day of public thanksgiving, on which day her majesty went in grand procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, whither she was attended by both Houses of Parliament, &c.*

Queen Anne went in state from St. James's to St. Paul's on the day appointed for a public thanksgiving, September 7, 1704.

Another public thanksgiving occurred August 23, 1705. This day being appointed by her majesty's proclamation to be observed throughout this kingdom as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for His goodness in giving to her majesty's arms, in conjunction with those of her allies under the command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, after their having forced the French lines in the Spanish Netherlands, a signal and glorious victory over the enemy's forces within those lines. Her majesty went to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's with great solemnity, to return thanks to God for these His signal mercies and blessings.†

In the year 1713, peace being concluded between Great Britain and France, the same was proclaimed in London on the 7th of July, on which occasion both Houses of Parliament attended a general thanksgiving at St. Paul's, her majesty being ill of the gout; and at night fireworks were exhibited on the Thames, and in various parts of the city and suburbs.

KING GEORGE III.

A grand national thanksgiving, on his majesty's recovery from a severe illness, took place at St. Paul's, April 23, 1789, when the king and queen and the royal family went. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of London from these words:—"O, tarry thou the Lord's leisure; be strong, and He shall establish thy heart." There were 167 members of the House of Commons in St. Paul's that day. Mr. Wilson, of St. Paul's Churchyard, gave a signal instance of gallant spirit. A thousand guineas had been offered for his house and was refused.

A day of public thanksgiving for Lord Howe's victory over the French on the 1st of June, 1795, took place at St. Paul's.

Another, also, for Lord Vincent's victory over the Spaniards, on February 19, 1797. "His majesty is expected to arrive at St. Paul's by 12 o'clock." The *Times* of November 27, 1797, states that, "Orders have been given for the necessary preparations to be made for his majesty's going to St. Paul's on the 14th of December next. The procession will be the same as that observed after the king's recovery; and the flags of France, Spain, and Holland will be carried as trophies of victory over the three great naval Powers of Europe, and afterwards be deposited in the cathedral."

The following is an estimate of the cost incurred by this grand ceremony:—

* "Chamberlain's Hist. of Lon.," p. 274.
† *Lon. Gaz.*, Aug. 23-27, 1705.

Between Buckingham House and St. Paul's there are about 1000 houses in the line of procession, in each of which was spent for refreshment, upon an average, 6 <i>l.</i> , and loss by stop of business, 4 <i>l.</i>	£10,000
In each house, upon an average, there were fifty persons, who, in coach hire, or other extra expenses, spent 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	6,250
In the streets there were 15,000 persons, who each lost a day's work, of the average of 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12,500
Fitting up St. Paul's, and public and private city feasts	2,000
Refreshments to 20,000 troops in and about London, at 1 <i>s.</i> per head	1,000
	£31,750

November 27, 1798, was a day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the successes obtained by his Majesty's arms at sea, and in particular for the late victory of Admiral Lord Nelson over the French fleet. It was duly observed throughout the metropolis.

December, 5, 1805.—A day of general thanksgiving was observed with the utmost solemnity in every part of the empire. All ranks, from the highest to the lowest, vied with each other in their patriotic gifts, remembering the last signal of our departed hero, that, "England expects every man to do his duty."

A general thanksgiving was duly observed at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, July 17, 1814.

January 18, 1816, was appointed for a day of general thanksgiving to Divine Providence on the establishment of peace in Europe. This day was selected for the ceremony of lodging the eagles taken from the enemy at the battle of Waterloo, in the Chapel Royal.

And now the grand day of rejoicing is at hand, it is hoped that the prayers and best wishes of the nation will be present with the "Royal Mother" and her children on this most jubilant occasion.

LINK EXTINGUISHERS.

In passing through many of the streets and squares of London, especially those which were formed during the 17th and 18th centuries, and in which were built those solid and substantial residences of the aristocracy of the time, one often meets with an interesting memento of, if not of the dark ages, certainly of an age of greater darkness than the present C.H. and H.O. illuminated period. I allude to the Link Extinguishers, the tapering hollow cones projecting, base outwards, from the standards to which they are fixed, on each side of the entrances.

At the first glance at one, without an effort one can picture the scenes enacted when they were necessary. My Lord This or That, your great man, your royally patronised painter, poet, or politician—say a Reynolds, a Goldsmith, or a Fox—gives a ball, holds an assembly, receives or is received; you see my Lady So-and-so, bepatched and bepowdered, carried up to the door in her "sedan," the bearers escorted by a couple of "link-boys," who, their engagement over, extinguish their flambeaux by means of the convenience at hand, and after a chat with the chairmen, postboys, jarvies, and other hangers-on, start off through the cold, dark, and dirty streets, hoping to pick up another job to finish the half-consumed torch which each clasps under his arm. The expectation, perhaps, soon realised in the person of some poor, lone, and late guest, who, anxious to save the cost of a light, is found lost in the darkness when even near his host's mansion—some poor "Oliver," perchance. You hear a distant rumbling, and soon behold, emerging from the darkness, the clumsy form

of a gaudily-painted and profusely-gilded state chariot, with its leathern springs, and its hump in the back, the sword case, whose emblazoned panels proclaim its owner to be *du sang royal*. You wait, to see a prince, maybe the heir-apparent to the Crown of England, descend, to honour with his presence the assembly of courtiers and wits drawn together by his favourite and host. Curiosity satisfied, you break from the motley crowd elbowing each other round the doorway, almost blinded by the flare and suffocated by the fumes of the numerous links, glad to finish the evening in the quiet comfort and genial company of the club you frequent.

It cannot be denied that whatever has the power of recalling to our minds such a scene of the days of our great-grandfathers, is not without interest to the antiquary. And as these link extinguishers, with their standards, sometimes in the form of an arch, with an aperture or ring in the centre, from which to suspend a lamp, are all of wrought iron, frequently graceful in design, and always with a solidity and strength characteristic of and appropriate to the architecture they adorn, they merit attention in an artistic point of view, and are altogether not unworthy of being preserved. I am not aware whether this is being done, not having seen one in our museums, although the contemporaneous "chair" and state carriage are to be seen at South Kensington.

Among the examples which I can call to mind just now, is a very florid specimen at 18, Cavendish Square, W. (Dr. Burrows'), which has most of its foliage still remaining. There are also some good ones at Nos. 11 and 14, in the same square. Several in Harley Street; among many others in the neighbourhood of Berkeley Square, there is a very good though old specimen of the arched form to be seen at the residence of the Earl of Powis in the square. In Portman Square and Great Cumberland Place, some good ones are to be found; and at No. 16, Manchester Square, is a very modern one, remarkable by being simply fixed to the ordinary railing, close beside the pillars of the portico, and for its absence of ornamentation, thus proving that it was an actual necessity when placed there. But most of these are at present in a very decayed state, for owing to their painting being neglected, oxidation has so eaten their substance, that the poor old extinguishers are themselves almost extinguished, and are seen hanging from their standards looking like decayed fuschias, ready to fall. If the later specimens do not soon disappear from the effects of old age, it is quite certain that in the course of the demolitions and modernizations constantly taking place, they must eventually all disappear and become things of the past.

Let us hope, however, that this will not be the case, but that when any person has the power to preserve one of these link extinguishers, it will be used to do so. This idea particularly recommends itself to architects and builders when restoring some of the old mansions of the West End, and above all to the owners themselves, who, by preserving one of these now rare curiosities, would preserve a lasting and not uninteresting record of a phase in the social condition of the 17th and 18th centuries. C. S.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR, AND CARL MANCH'S LATEST DISCOVERIES.

THE following is from the *Athenaeum* :—

Dr. Petermann has just issued a lithographed circular, dated the 3rd inst., and headed as above, giving an interesting account of the discovery actually made by the now famous German explorer, Carl Manch, of the remains of one of the ancient cities which for many years past have been reported to exist in the interior of Southern Africa, at no great distance from the east coast.

This important intelligence is conveyed in a letter from that traveller, dated 13th September, 1871, and written by Zimbabye, in 20° 14' S. lat., and 31° 48' E. long.—under 200 geographical miles due west of the port of Sofala, and little more than 100 miles north of the River Limpopo. Here Herr Manch has found the ruins of buildings with walls 30 feet high, 15 feet thick, and 450 across, a tower, and other erections formed exclusively of hewn granite, without mortar, and with ornaments which seem to show that they are neither Portuguese nor Arabian, but are of much greater antiquity, not improbably of the age of the Phœnicians, or Tyrians and King Solomon.

Dr. Petermann is inclined to the opinion, very prevalent among scholars, that here in south-eastern Africa is the Land of Ophir of the Bible, whence the Tyro-Israelitish "navy of Tarshish," of Kings Hiram and Solomon, "came once in three years, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks" (1 Kings x. 22). On this archaeological question it will be sufficient to remark that, even admitting that Herr Manch has now and on former occasions actually discovered the regions which produced the "gold of Ophir," it does not at all follow that that precious metal was the natural production of the country whence it derived the appellation by which it is known in history, and may formerly have been known in the markets of the world.

I drew attention to this distinction as long ago as 1834, in my "Origines Biblicæ," and since then on repeated occasions; especially in the columns of the *Athenæum* for November 14, 1868, when I explained how the gold of Ophir would have been so called, because Ophir was the principal country from which it was *last* exported; and I instanced "Turkey" rhubarb, "Mocha" coffee, "Leipzig" silks (among the Circassians), "Leghorn" hats, &c., and in particular the semi-fossil copal of Zanzibar, the digging up of which is described by Capt. Burton in his work noticed by you on the 27th ult. (*Athen.* No. 2309), and which as I explained, is "carried from Zanzibar to Bombay, where its origin is altogether lost sight of—perhaps is designedly concealed; and this Zanzibar copal comes to England under the name of 'Bombay' gum-animé, it being said to be the produce of India, washed down by the rivers to the coast!"

The Arabian country of Havilah is, in Gen. ii. 11, described not only as a gold-producing country, like Ophir and Sheba, with which it is joined in Gen. x. 28—29, but as likewise containing *בדילום* and *אבן־דשורם* which articles are in our Authorized Version called "bdellium" and the "onyx-stone," but may possibly be "gum-animé" and "diamonds"! Brought, like the gold of "Ophir," "from the east coast of Africa to those maritime districts of Arabia by the south-west monsoon, which at the present day carries the gum-copal of the same region to the port of Bombay, they obtained their names from them, instead of the countries of which they were the natural produce."

The country containing the remarkable ruins now visited by Herr Manch is more than 4,000 feet above the sea level, well watered, fertile, and thickly inhabited by an industrious and well-disposed agricultural and pastoral people, of the tribe of Makalaka, growing rice and corn, and possessing horned cattle, sheep, and goats.

The traveller had heard of other ruins, with obelisks, pyramids, &c., situate three days' journey north-west of Zimbabye, which he purposed visiting. He has discovered gold sand near Zimbabye, which he intends to collect and wash.

February 7, 1872.

CHARLES BEKE.

TITIAN'S "Madonna with the Veil," which was generally believed to have been destroyed at the storming and sacking of Rome by the Constable of Bourbon, has been found among the pictures in an old chateau belong to the late Dr. Riteri. The professors of the Academy of Turin pronounce it to be the genuine picture.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.

THE following communication appeared in the *Times* of the 14th instant:—

"I trust you will grant me space in your valuable columns to give a brief account of an important discovery which has been made at Jerusalem by my friend Mr. C. Schick, and which will, I think, be of interest to many of your readers. It will be remembered that Captain Warren, R.E., while conducting the excavations made at Jerusalem by the Palestine Exploration Fund, explored a remarkable rock-hewn passage leading southwards towards the Temple area from the subway at the Convent of the Sisters of Sion. Mr. Schick has found a continuation of this passage, or rather aqueduct, as it is now proved to be, towards the north, and has traced it from the convent to the north wall of the city, a little east of the Damascus gate. At this point the aqueduct has been partially destroyed by the formation of the ditch, cut in solid rock, which lies in front of and communicates with the well-known caverns; it is, therefore, older than these, and can hardly be assigned a later date than that of the Kings of Judah. Mr. Schick was unable at the time to follow up his discovery, but the Palestine Exploration Fund have taken the matter in hand, and hope to find the source from which the water was derived. In my notes to the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem, p. 79 (published 1866), I pointed out the possible existence of an aqueduct in this position connecting the large pool north of the so-called 'Tomb of the Kings' with the subway at the convent, and should future researches prove this view to be correct, we may possibly identify the aqueduct with that made by Hezekiah when 'he stopped the upper watercourse (accurately, source of the waters) of Gihon, and brought it straight down to the west side of the city of David' (2 Chron. xxxii. 30). It may also be the 'conduit of the Upper Pool,' mentioned in Isaiah and the Second Book of Kings. The existence of the aqueduct lately discovered is a strong argument in favour of the belief that the City of David occupied a portion of Mount Moriah, and it may possibly enable us to identify the Pool, or some source near it, as the Upper Gihon, and Silvan as Gihon in the Valley.

"Mr. Schick has also discovered a second series of caverns a little east of those previously known, and has made a sketch of the great aqueduct, more than fifty miles long, which formerly supplied Jerusalem with water. A full account of these discoveries would, I fear, be too long for insertion in your paper, but I may add that a detailed description of them will be given in the next quarterly statement of the Palestine Fund." C. W. WILSON, R.E.

Junior United Service Club.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, cloth, 9s.
 Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knighthood, cloth, 9s.
 Debrett's Illustrated and Biographical House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, cloth, 6s. 6d.—Dean & Son, Ludgate Hill.
 Rustic Sketches; being Rhymes and "Skits" on Angling and other Subjects. By G. P. R. Pulman.—John Russell Smith, Soho Square.
 The Pottery and Porcelain of Derbyshire. By Alfred Wallis and William Bemrose, jun. 1s.—Bemrose & Sons, 21, Paternoster Row.
 A Catalogue of English Coins, including Irish and Anglo-Gallic James H. Dormer, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby.

NOTE.—The interesting report of the 59th anniversary meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries will be published in our next impression.

THE late Thomas Millard, Esq., of Ivy Bower, Gloucester, has left 800*l.* to the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford, and to the South Kensington Museum all his old coins and medals.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of members was held on Monday, February 5, when Dr. CHARNOCK, V.P., was in the chair.

W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A., was elected a member.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Francis exhibited a series of flint, stone, and bone implements, and a few human bones, from Paviland, Gower.

Mr. G. Harris read a paper, "On Hereditary Transmission of Endowments and Qualities of various kinds."

A paper, "On the Wallons," by Dr. Charnock and Dr. Carter Blake, was read. The Wallons were descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ, who held their ground in the Ardennes when Gaul was overrun by the Germans. They were tall, somewhat slender, raw-boned, tough, rough, and hardy, and made excellent soldiers. The hair was dark; eyes fiery, dark brown or blue, and deeply sunk. The ordinary Wallons stood in a similar relation to Belgium to what the Irish peasant did to the Sassenach. They were poor, jovial, good-natured, superstitious, chaste, hospitable, quarrelsome, violent, and generous, like the Irish. They were poetical, rich in song, and fond of the dance. They surpassed the Flemish in adroitness, activity and skill, and the French in earnestness, perseverance and diligence. Some of the most eminent of the modern statesmen of Belgium were of Wallon descent. Notwithstanding those general remarks, a special mental and moral character might be predicated of the Wallons of each district. The paper concluded with copious remarks on the language of the Wallons, together with their proverbs.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING of the Fellows was held on February 8, when Dr. C. S. PERCEVAL, Director, was in the chair.

Mr. C. Trübner exhibited upwards of 300 specimens of Electrotypes of Gold Scandinavian Bracteates.

Mr. J. Evans communicated a paper, "On an Inscribed Saxon Knife, found in digging the Foundations of a House at Sittingbourne, Kent," and exhibited by permission of Mr. Lloyd, the owner.

Mr. A. W. Franks communicated a paper, "On the Hunnebedden of Drenthe, in Holland," illustrated by numerous drawings of these interesting megalithic remains, which were now for the first time brought before this Society.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the members was held on Friday, February the 2nd, when C. S. GREAVES, Esq., was in the chair.

In some opening remarks, the Chairman spoke of the great loss sustained by the Institute since the December meeting by the death of the Rev. Canon Rock. Dr. Rock had always taken an active part in the proceedings of the Institute, and his large information on so many subjects and his kind courtesy of manner made his observations ever welcome. It would be a long task to speak in detail of his many qualifications, and he had left behind many works that would bear excellent testimony for him. He had taken much interest in the Cardiff meeting, and contributed in many ways to its great success, thereby showing his interest in the Institute to the last. Turning to a more pleasant theme, the Chairman congratulated the Institute on the restoration

to health of their patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to whom the Council had just voted an address.

"Medical Recipes of the 17th Century, by J. Floyer, Physician to Charles II.," by Mr. Hewitt, were then read by the Secretary. The original is in the library of Lichfield Cathedral, in the neighbourhood of which city the author was born and lived. All the prescriptions quoted were very singular, and some were quite grotesque, and their reading caused some amusement. The practice of medicine must have advanced by rapid strides since the time of the Merry Monarch.

Mr. Fortnum then gave a discourse "On Early Christian Rings," which he illustrated by the exhibition of his collection. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Oldfield, the Rev. Mr. Loftie, the Rev. Mr. Deane, and the Chairman, took part.

Mr. B. Smith exhibited some pieces of armour for the shoulders, of copper plated with gold, and ornamented with a pounced pattern, 14th or 15th century, from the Armoury at Constantinople. The gold was covered with a thick coat of dirt, similar to that which a few years ago disfigured the effigies in Westminster Abbey, so that the nature of the metal was uncertain. Lord Zouche has some of the same kind at Parham, probably portions of the same suit. Mr. B. Smith also brought a pistol with wheel lock, the stock inlaid with engraved ivory, and the barrel stamped with the crowned vipers; Milanese, 16th century.

Sir J. C. Jervoise sent a third brass of Diocletian, on which appeared signs of gilding; and the "Baguette Divinatoire," containing medical recipes.

Mr. Fanshawe sent a matrix of a seal, "Prioris et Conventus Metensis;" and other seals were contributed by Sir John Maclean, who also brought a 13th century deed of feoffment of land in Trevanion, and a sculptured ivory frame of a snuff-grater.

[PROVINCIAL.]

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, on Monday, the 5th instant, the Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL, F.S.A., rector of South Kilworth, in the chair.

After the transaction of business in committee, a general meeting of the members was opened, when the Chairman called upon Mr. North, the Honorary Secretary, to read the report of the committee for the year 1871, which that gentleman proceeded to do as follows:—

"A perusal of the minute book of the Society for the past year will show that its meetings and proceedings have lost none of their interest, although its work from various causes be somewhat curtailed. There is now no longer, in this county, the necessity to urge upon archaeologists and lovers of architectural antiquities the duty of restoring our ancient parish churches to decency and order. That was once a prominent feature in the work of this and similar societies. Now, however, Christian liberality and a more thorough appreciation of what is at least comely and decent, not to say necessary, in the condition of our ecclesiastical edifices, is so thoroughly felt by the community generally, that our duty as archaeologists is now rather to take care that the necessity of preserving the original features of our ancient fabrics is not forgotten.

"The summer meeting at Uppingham, and the excursions through many parishes in Rutland with our friends of the Northamptonshire Society, were very pleasant pages in our history. The ready kindness and welcome shown wherever the excursionists halted, and the generous and elegant hospitality extended to all by the Rev. E. Thring, of Uppingham, and G. L. Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle, will long be remembered by those who joined that pleasant gathering of antiquaries, friends, and neighbours.

"The reports of the bi-monthly meetings, which have appeared from time to time in the local newspapers, show that the interest hitherto attaching to those meetings is not diminished.

"Your committee has more than once entered a strong protest against the destruction of Wyggeston Hospital—that best of memorials of one of our local worthies. The committee still feel very strongly that the destruction of that building would be an uncalled for and unnecessary sweeping away of one of the few remaining relics of semi-domestic mediæval architecture in Leicester. Its destruction would also appear, at least, to show a want of tender regard for the memory of a man to whom Leicester is now and will be, it is hoped, in the future, so much indebted. In the opinion of your committee this proposed destruction is the more to be regretted, as the edifice might be appropriately retained for some useful public purpose.

"Your committee hopes that the publications of the Society placed in your hands during the past year have been found to be as valuable as the volumes issued in preceding years; no pains having been spared to make them so.

"It will be remembered that some time ago this Society largely assisted in the important work of preserving the Jewry Wall in Leicester, and of so far excavating to its base as to throw much light upon the origin of that massive block of Roman masonry. You will learn with satisfaction that by means of a further money grant from this Society, and an arrangement made with the Highway and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council, those excavations have been continued along the whole face of the wall, and the whole mass of masonry has been preserved from further injury by the erection of a strong iron fence.

"The centre for the summer meeting and excursions for 1872 cannot yet be announced. It is hoped that arrangements now pending will be completed before the bi-monthly meeting in March next."

The Chairman next requested the Honorary Secretary to read a statement of accounts for the past year; after which it was proposed by Major Knight, seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., and carried, "That the report now read, and the audited accounts now submitted to this meeting, be adopted, received, and passed, and be printed in the usual manner."

The following plans, drawings, and antiquities were exhibited:—By Messrs. Ordish and Traylin: An interior eastern view of Syston Church, Leicestershire, before restoration under the care of those gentlemen; a western interior view as now restored by them, and a view of the chancel as it will appear if their plans are carried out. A sketch of the tower, which is a very good specimen of its type, was also exhibited.

By the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A.: A lithograph of a portion of the extremely curious and valuable "Mappa Mundi," preserved in Hereford Cathedral. This ancient map, which has been long known to English and Continental antiquaries, is the work of Richard de Haldingham, who held the prebendal stall of Norton, in Hereford Cathedral, from A.D. 1290 to 1310. The map is executed in colours upon vellum, the caligraphy being extremely beautiful. Exact *fac-similes* of this map are now about being published.

By Mr. Weatherhead: A Roman urn (or vase) discovered some three or four years ago in Navigation Street, Leicester, while excavating for a cellar. This is a pretty little example of the pottery, known to archaeologists as Castor-ware, from the fact of its having been manufactured at Castor (the ancient Durobrivæ) in Northamptonshire. It measures in height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest diameter. It is of a dull leaden hue, and ornamented with the usual leaf or scroll pattern, in raised white pigment.

Roman ampulla (or bottle), found in Burley's Lane. Of the usual form, and of white ware. This together with the above-named urn has been presented to the Town Museum by Mr. William Gamble, of Byron Street.

Rim of a large mortaria discovered in December last, whilst excavating for the gas tank in Thames Street.

Papal bull, discovered in Leicester in 1871. *Obv.* SPA.SPE (Saint Peter and Saint Paul) with the usual conventional heads; divided by a cross. *Rev.* "ALEXANDER PP. IIII," (Elected Pope Dec., 1254. Died May, 1261).

By the Rev. Asheton Pownall, F.S.A.: Two mediæval glass vials, found at Lutterworth and South Kilworth, upon which Mr. Pownall read a very interesting paper.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee having decided to continue the series of walks and excursions in Oxford and the neighbourhood, they propose the following SATURDAY WALKS AND EXCURSIONS FOR LENT TERM, 1872:—

On Tuesday, February 20, Magdalen College, over which the Rev. Dr. Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke, has kindly undertaken to conduct the party. The college buildings generally, and the private State apartments will be visited.

On Saturday, March 2, Balliol College, in the hall of which the Society will be received by the Rev. The Master, who will afterwards conduct them over the college.

On Saturday, March 9, Southleigh, Cokethorpe, Ducklington, and Witney. The party will proceed to Southleigh Church (part 12th century and part 15th), and examine the wall paintings. On leaving Southleigh, it is proposed to walk to Cokethorpe Chapel, a small structure of the 15th century; thence to Ducklington Church, one of the finest 13th century churches in the county; thence to Witney, to visit the church.

These excursions are open to all members of the Society, and friends introduced by them.

The committee have also announced the following evening meetings in the large room at the Ashmolean Museum:—

On Tuesday, February 27, at 8 P.M., "On the most important Archæological Discoveries during the past Year, in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, Merton College. "On the Garford Barrow, near Abingdon, lately opened," by Mr. James Parker. The objects found will be exhibited, and some remarks will be made upon the archæology of the immediate district.

On Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P.M., "On the Antiquities of Bewcastle, Cumberland, and the Neighbourhood," by Mr. W. Nanson, Trinity College.

J. S. TREACHER, M.A., 25, St. Giles', } *Hon.*
J. P. EARWAKER, Merton College, } *Secs.*

[IRELAND.]

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

(Concluded from our last.)

INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

The Rev. J. GRAVES brought before the meeting some transcripts of extremely interesting documents of the year 1644, connected with the proposals made, at the period of the cessation of arms between Royalist and Confederate Catholic armies, for sending reinforcements composed of the latter troops to the aid of the king, in his struggle with the Parliament's army in England. The documents were chiefly connected with the number and condition, state as to arms, accoutrements, etc., of the regiments under the command of Owen Roe O'Neill at the time; but the most curious paper contained a key to the kind of cipher used in the correspondence between Ormonde and the confederate leaders at the time, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from understanding the meaning of the letters in case of their falling into their hands. It appears that whenever Owen Roe was spoken of in the correspondence, he was referred to as "The Merchant you know." Colonel McGuire was "ye drover;"

Colonel Richard Ffarrell, "ye shepherd;" Colonel Francis Ffarrell, "the scrivener;" Sir Phelim O'Neill, "tornier;" Philip M'Hugh O'Reily, "the tanner;" Roger More, "ye shoemaker;" Lewis More, "ye cottner." Men of lesser note seem to have been designated by numerals—Dillon was "3;" Datone, "4;" Nugent, "5;" Tuite, "6;" Sir Luke Fitzgerald, "8;" the Sheriff, "9;" Lord Westmeath, "10." Districts and towns were designated by the names of places elsewhere, and chiefly by the names of streets in Dublin. The county of Cavan was "Bridge-street;" Longford, "Castle-street;" Westmeath, "Thomas-street;" Kilkenny, "Sheep-street;" Munster was "High-street," and Ulster was "Multifernan." In corresponding about military necessities, provisions, etc., arrangements involving curious changes in designation were made. Horses were described as "sheep," gunpowder was "madder," match was "starch;" food for soldiers, "loffe sugar." Foot soldiers were indicated as "Spanish iron;" artillery as "good weight;" well armed as "good ware;" ill armed as "bad stuff," etc.

Mr. J. P. Prendergast, author of "The Cromwellian Settlement," to whom Mr. Graves had submitted these documents, sent a very valuable historical sketch of the circumstances of the period with which these arrangements were connected, and which fully illustrated the papers laid by the rev. gentleman before the meeting; and both excited a lively interest among all present.

FIND OF CARLOVINGIAN COINS.

The Rev. JOHN F. SHEARMAN, Howth, sent a very interesting account of a recent discovery of coins at Mullaboden, Ballymore Eustace, co. Kildare, accompanied by beautifully executed fac similes, in tinfoil. Mr. Shearman stated that some excavations having been made last March in the pleasure grounds of the residence of Mr. Hoffman, at Mullaboden, in the course of the operations Pagan kistavens were found, the sides and ends being built of uncemented stones. In these were turned up bones, a flint hatchet or arrow-head, and a small bronze pin with a ring at top. The pin was of a very artistic character, the arrow-head an article unusual to be found with the remains of a more recent date, and may not have been originally placed with the coins. However, the most interesting part of the discovery made was the picking up of, as nearly as he could learn, eleven silver coins, although he thought it likely that more had been got than the workmen gave up. Of the eleven, he had himself three coins, and Mr. Henry Copeland, of Ballymore Eustace, had five; two of the remaining three were given to Mr. Hoffman, and one to Mr. Latouche, of Harristown—these latter three Mr. Shearman had not seen. Three of the coins were *denars* of the period of the Emperor Louis I., le Debonnaire, A.D. 814—840. Another *denar* of Pepin, King of Aquitaine, A.D. 817—838. Another of Charlemagne, A.D. 796. Mr. Shearman, beside sending the fac similes which he had made, fully described and gave the legend on each coin. All seemed in excellent preservation. He said he was not aware of any other find of Carolingian coins in Ireland. A gold coin of the Merovingian dynasty had been found near Maryborough, and was already described in the Association's *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 246. A considerable number of coins of Charles the Bald (A.D. 875—877), were found in England with Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period, and most probably had formed part of the dower of the Princess Judith, wife of Æthelred, the first king of the Anglo-Saxons, 866—871. The coins composing this find made at Mullaboden may have reached Ireland through the ordinary channels of commerce, and circulated through the Danish and native population, but it was, nevertheless, a curious fact that donations for charitable purposes were sent to Ireland by the Emperor Charlemagne. In proof of this fact Mr. Shearman cited the epistle of the famous Alcuin to Colgu, "The Wise," the Lector or Moderator of Clonmacnoise, quoting from Colgan's *Acta SS.*, and he went on to observe that the learned Colgan tells us that Colgu was of Hy Dunchada; but he unfortunately does not say to which of the

Hy Dunchada Colgu belonged. The Leinster Hy Dunchada was in the neighbourhood of Mullaboden.

The Rev. Mr. Shearman's communication, which will be published in the Association's *Journal*, excited much interest at the meeting.

KILKENNY, PAST AND PRESENT.

P. WATERS, Esq., town clerk, read a paper affording a contrast between Kilkenny as it was in the olden time and at the present, as regarded its approaches from the country on every side, showing that if the city had lost ground as to manufactures and in other ways, it certainly had improved much in its roads and general approaches. This was illustrated by extracts from Grand Jury Presentments from the reign of Queen Anne to the present day. The paper was one of much local interest.

Amongst the other papers brought before the meeting were the following:—

"On some Unrecorded Antiquities in Yar Connaught," by G. H. Kinahan, Esq., M.R.I.A., the Association's provincial secretary for Connaught.

"On some Antiquities of Oak in the Possession of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh," by W. F. Wakeman, Esq.

"On the Whitty Monument in the ruined Church of Kilmore, co. Wexford," by M. J. Whitty, Esq.

The usual vote of thanks having been passed to donors and exhibitors, the chairman declared an adjournment to the first Wednesday in April.

RELICS OF JAMES WATT.—We learn from James Gibson Watt, Esq., the great-grandson of the immortal inventor, that some most interesting relics of Watt are still at Heathfield, in the very room next his bedroom, in which he worked till within a few weeks of his death, and which it would seem has never been entered since then, save on one or two very special occasions: there stands the lathe at which he was last at work, covered with chips; his tools, many of them his own inventions, just as he left them; his copying or diminishing machine, and some little works of art which he left unfinished. Watt's "Parent Engines," the improved "Newcomen" or "fire-engine" of the old pattern, and the "Sun and Planet" engine, which contains the germ of all modern improvements except the crank, are in the South Kensington Museum, and are among the most precious things in the whole collection; other valuable relics of Watt are there also, and there, Mr. James Watt tells us, the relics now at Heathfield may eventually be deposited. —*Leisure Hour.*

FIRE AT STANDISH HALL.—On the 19th ultimo this old mansion, in which it is supposed the "Lancashire plot" against William III. was hatched in 1694, had a narrow escape of destruction by fire. The Standish family have not for many years resided at the hall, which is at present occupied by Mr. N. Eckersley, mayor of Wigan, who has furnished the house. About 6 o'clock a.m. it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the dining-room, and vigorous measures were taken to extinguish it. These were successful, but not before a valuable oil painting had been destroyed, another much damaged, and a third scorched. The floor had been burnt, the walls injured, the roof had suffered slightly, and the mantelpiece was destroyed. It is supposed that the fire had reached the room from the chimney through a crack, the existence of which was not previously known.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, of Leicester Square, are preparing for immediate sale the library of the late Mr. Thomas Brewer, secretary of the City of London School, which contains many curious articles relating to the manners, customs, laws, etc., of ancient and modern London; also curious broadsides, papers on "frost" fairs, old ballads, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

CROSSES IN LLANBADARN CHURCHYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the absence of any description from Mr. Henry S. Gill, who very briefly alluded to the crosses in the churchyard of Llanbadarn Fawr, I beg to send you a few particulars, which may prove useful to your readers, and especially to Mr. Dunkin, in deciding the claims of these stones to be of Saxon origin. They are generally called "Saxon Crosses," although some writers seem to think them *British*, i.e., non-Saxon. In the years 1869 and 1870, I paid two visits to Llanbadarn, and examined very carefully the crosses. One of them is about six feet in height, and one foot one inch in breadth, at the upper part, and ten inches in breadth at the lower part, and about four inches and a half in average thickness. This stone, near the top, is a cross, and both sides are elaborately ornamented with lattice-work. Near the foot on one side can be traced the figure of a human skeleton, but I found it impossible to discover its sex, it being almost obliterated. The lattice-work, I may remark, is divided into compartments. Its edges are covered with a carving representing a coiled rope; but there have not been wanting antiquaries, who seemed anxious to construe the rope and knots into *Runic* inscriptions. The other stone is much shorter, and is cut into the form of a cross, measuring five feet two inches to the centre of the cross beams, and is one foot two inches wide at the bottom, and about one foot where the beam crosses the shaft. Unlike the other, this stone is only carved on one side, and only with two lines running round its edges. From its simplicity it is considered the older of the two.

The position now occupied by these stones is not their original one; they formerly stood near the south transept of Llanbadarn church, and were removed to the side of the present pathway leading through the churchyard. At what date they were removed I cannot ascertain.* Had I handy Meyrick's "Cardiganshire," I might be able to give you a fuller description of these stones. As this is a very scarce work, I recommend those who are interested in this matter, to procure the "New Guide to Aberystwith," by T. O. Morgan, Esq., to be had of Mr. Cox, the publisher, of Aberystwith.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell,
Feb. 12, 1872.

THE PREFIX "KIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Besides Kil-pec (celebrated for its Norman church and castle), in the county of Hereford, there is in the township of Longtown, parish of Clodock, an old Elizabethan farm house, "The *Kel*lin," the "Celyn" of the present Ordnance Map; and in Mole's Map of Herefordshire, 1610, marked "Llanhangell." This house and acres (44 odd) are variously described in deeds—1686, Lloyn Kellin; 1692, Lloyne Kelline; 1722, Lloyne Kellin; 1749, Lloyne Kellyn; and 1774, Kellin.

The ground falls 130 feet, across two meadows, to the river Escley, one of the feeders of the Munnow, and it is

* Haddan and Stubbs, in their "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents," vol. i., do not mention these relics; and Lewis, in his "Typographical Dict. of Wales," merely alludes to them as "two ancient British crosses, without any inscription."

about five miles over the Black Mountain to Llantony Abbey.

Query: Does Lloyne stand for Llan, and indicate that this was a church farm, and possibly an outpost of Llantony? Prior to 1852, the twelve parishes surrounding were in the diocese of St. David's.

A. O. K.

ABBOT WHITING'S CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The original state chair of Abbot Whiting is in the Bishop's Palace, at Wells, and I believe the monk's chair is there also. I remember seeing it there in 1865. I should think the alleged chair of Shakespeare, alluded to in No. 19, of *The Antiquary*, is a copy. How the Abbot's chair came into the possession of the late bishop I will give an account in your next impression.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Houndstone, Yeovil, Feb. 10.

THE DERIVATION OF "MAIDEN," "KIL," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Firstly, when I wrote about the derivation of "Maiden" as a place-name, I did not do so with any intention of increasing the temperature of "A. H.'s" feelings, consequently I feel no little surprise at hearing that he thinks I shrink from continuing this discussion, because it "appears to be getting warm," as he curiously remarks. It happens that I have been remarkably cool before and since I read his universal derivation of all the "Maidens" in England, and I still insist upon directing his attention to the very probable derivation of these names nearest Ireland, from "Magh-dune," as suggested by him, and the equal probability of the more southern and eastern "Maiden" being derived from other sources, determined by local topographical and archaeological features, or from the impregnability of the respective forts, castles, or palaces.

Secondly, "A. H." triumphantly says, "that if 'Kil' is really used in the Highlands, and included in a Scottish dictionary, it is a Highland-Scottish word, *however it may have come there*." Now, in the first place, I really must remind him that his position, thus indicated, is not by any means an enviable one. Does it not follow that any word used in the *Lowlands*, and found in a Scottish dictionary, must be *Lowland-Scottish*, *however it may have come there*? May not also a word used in England, and found in an English dictionary, be English, *however it may have come there*, e.g., *algebra*, *alcohol*, &c., are English. If philology is thus to be treated, then we must cease to rejoice at her alleged advancement. In the second place, "A. H." ought to know that there is such a thing as the introduction of foreign words, and no one with the slightest amount of ordinary information on the subject would imagine that they are consequently lost to their mother country. The "Milky Way" is known as "Watling Street" in Scotland; surely it does not follow that the name is etymologically *Scottish*, although it is to be found in Jamieson's Dictionary. I have only to mention these few instances to recall to the minds of your readers any others as familiar.

Lastly, I have had by me, and used, O'Reilly's "Irish-Eng. Dictionary," Foley's "Eng.-Irish Dictionary," the "Chronicon Scotorum," the "Wars of the Gaedhill," Joyce's "Irish Names," and the "Four Masters," for the fullest information upon *Magh*, *Dun*, and *Kil*. In declining to expand this discussion into one upon all the cognates of *Kil*, *Magh*, *Dun*, &c., it is not in consequence of any imaginary heat, but it is apart from the motive I originally had in view, viz., to elicit from "A. H." his argument for proving that "Kil" was *Highland-Scottish*, which is unknown, I believe, in philology as an ancient language; in fact, the Gaelic of Scotland is only a corrupted Irish, more than 600 years old, as proved by the "Book of Deer," and

Stoke's "Ebel," and others, and therefore the principal roots in it must be Irish, and not *Highland-Scottish*, especially such a one as "Cil," or "Kil."

To show your correspondent that I do not drop this discussion from any fear, I am quite willing to enter upon any other subject bearing, directly or indirectly, upon "Maiden," and "Kil," as parts of place-names. KYMRY.

British Museum, Feb. 14, 1872.

NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Your ambiguous correspondent or correspondents "Kymry" should be consistent. He or they writes or write in the singular number; but he or they signs or sign in the plural. CYMRO ARALL.*

NOTE.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I find on looking over an old newspaper, Sir Joshua Reynolds was born at Plympton, in Devonshire. His father was the master of the Grammar School. When he was illustrious his fellow townspeople chose him for their mayor, and the "dear knight of Plympton" declared that no other honour conferred on him had ever given him so much joy. In return he painted a magnificent portrait of himself, which he gave to his noted town. One of the first acts of the "reformed" corporation was to sell the picture for 150*l*.†

UTILITARIANISM.

REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In reply to "Henricus Xie," at p. 36, I would say that VFCVLME is to be read as Uffculme, a small place near Tiverton, in North Devon, once a market-town. F. F. is no doubt a contraction for Francis P[ratt], who may have had a large trade there in the serge manufacture. A. H.
Feb. 13, 1872.

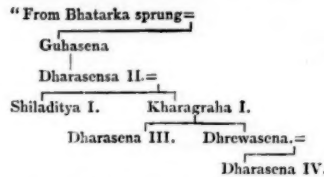
REVIEW.

The Indian Antiquary. January, 1872. (Bombay: J. Scott).

WE have received the first number of this new venture, which is projected to supply a want much felt by archaeologists, and others who take any interest in all that relates to our Indian empire.

It is edited by the well known Mr. James Burgess, M.R.A.S., and contains many contributions of great interest, some on local and others on general subjects. Of the former, there are excellent articles on "The Present Position of the Old Hindi," by J. Beames; "The Apastamba Sutra of the Black Yajur Veda," by A. Burnell; and an elaborate description of "An Ancient Tambo Patra, or Grant on Copper-plates," translated by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., with a well-executed *fac-simile* of the first leaf. The writer remarks that "three copper-plates of the Valabhi Dynasty have hitherto been deciphered and translated. Two of these were discovered by Mr. Wathen, and the third by Dr. Burns, of Kaira." The copper-plates now translated are of great value in

settling the genealogy of the Valabhi kings, which appears to be as follows—



Indian archaeologists will best appreciate the translation by preserving and comparing it with the *fac-simile*.

Of general interest, we commend the article on "The Manners and Customs of the Dards," being a foretaste of a learned work on Dardistan, by Dr. Leitner, from which it appears that the people are very fond of target practice; they play at backgammon (called in Astori *Patshis*, and *Takk* in Ghilgiti), and with dice (called in Astori and also in Ghilgiti, *dall*).

"Fighting with iron wristbands is confined to the Chilasi women, who bring them over their fists, which they are said to use with effect." Very much like the American "knuckledusters."

"The people are fond of wrestling, of butting each other whilst hopping."

"To play the Jew's-harp is considered meritorious, as King David played it. All other music good Mussulmans are bid to avoid."

The Dards are very fond of dancing, which consists principally of two divisions, namely, slow and quick. The author graphically describes the various dances he witnessed, and says—

"The most extraordinary dance was when about twelve men arose to dance, of whom six went on one side and six on the other. Both sides then moving forward jerked out their arms so as to look as if they had crossed swords, then receded and let their arms drop. This was a war dance, and I was told that properly it ought to have been danced with swords, which, however, out of suspicion of the Dogras, did not seem to be forthcoming. They then formed a circle, again separated, the movement becoming more and more violent till almost all the bystanders joined in the dance, shouting like fiends, and literally *kicking* up a frightful amount of dust, which, after I had nearly become choked with it, compelled me to retire."

Then follows an account of the beverages used by the natives, and a short description of the "Birth Ceremonies," giving some very curious information regarding the naming of the new-born child. The marriage ceremonies are simple but unique; the same may be said of those attending funerals. On the whole, this contribution to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the Dards is very valuable.

Those of our readers whose pleasure it was to read the article on Dravidian Folk-Songs, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, for November, 1871, will be glad to know that there is a review of Gover's "Folk-Songs of Southern India" in the *Indian Antiquary*, containing, although short, much additional information upon that subject.

We must congratulate Mr. Burgess, the editor, upon the success, from an archaeological point of view, of his venture, and wish for him, as all true lovers of Indian archaeology are bound to do, that pecuniary success, upon which depends the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

A PORTRAIT of Sir Philip Francis, by Lonsdale, has been lately added by the trustees to the National Gallery in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. It is (according to the *Academy*) apparently the original of the well-known engraved portrait which fronts the title-page in Mr Taylor's "Junius Identified."

* Cymro, Welshman; Cymry, Welshmen; Cymru, Wales.*

† Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds formed a small circle of friends, which was called "The Club," in 1754: their number of members was nine; Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith being included in the list. Their first meeting took place at the "Turk's Head," Gerard Street, April 17, 1775. Afterwards it took the title of the Literary Club: this was just after Garrick's funeral, in 1779.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

ATHENIAN TOMBS.—The *Chronique des Arts* for December 24, 1871, announces that new tombs have been brought to light at Athens, amongst others a funeral monument ornamented by a fine bas-relief representing two female figures larger than life, one seated, the other standing. Excavations have also been undertaken in the environs of the so-called portico of the Eponymi. The result appears to throw discredit on the theory in accordance with which the portico was named. The colossal statues found, of which three are yet preserved, make up but four in all. They supported, after the fashion of caryatides, the entablature of an edifice of which both the name and purpose for the present must remain in doubt.

THE RESTORATION OF PARIS.—The destination resolved on for the great buildings of Paris burned under the Commune is as follows:—The Hôtel de Ville will be rebuilt by the City; the Tuileries and Palais Royal by the State; the Palace of the Legion of Honour by subscription; the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations by the society itself. The Cour des Comptes, the Grenier d'Abondance, and the Ministry of Finance, being totally destroyed, will be razed to the ground and the sites sold. M. Thiers is particularly anxious for the restoration of the Tuileries, and will himself shortly present a proposal on that subject. The pavilion by the side of the river will alone be preserved in its present state. The two others and the connecting walls will be pulled down, as they are so damaged as to be useless.

DEATH OF A PARISIAN CHARACTER.—A man named Fornici, known by the name of "La Boul d'Or," the oldest cane-seller in France, has just died at Paris, in the Rue Poitiers, aged 102 years and three months. He had been in succession apprentice pastry-cook under Louis XV. (he was then fourteen), messenger at the Ministry of Finance under Louis XVI., soldier under the Revolution and Bonaparte, by whom he was decorated in the Island of Lobau; afterwards a dancer, then beadle in a church, a dentist in the open air; and, lastly, a dealer in walking-sticks, which was the only business that brought him profit.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VASE.—A fine Roman vase was lately found in an excavation made for the construction of the establishment of Dominicans at Havre, and has been given to the Rouen Museum. It is about 8½ inches in height and 8 in breadth, and belongs to the finest epoch of Roman art, namely, the first or second century of our era. Of a round form, it is a relic of special interest from the bas-reliefs which adorn it.

The first number of the *Roumania*, a French antiquarian quarterly, has just been issued.

INDIA.

A LITTLE book of considerable interest to Oriental scholars has been published in Calcutta. It is a popularized history of the origin and customs of the Doorga Poojah, the great festival of Bengal. The book is cheap and throws light upon all the "ins and outs" of this most curious and interesting festival, and hence throws light also upon Indian history, to which the festivals are, one may say, the backbone. This is the season when the great readers of the *Ramayana* and similar works come down from the sacred seat of learning to read to the people the stories of their race and faith, stories to which Bengalees listen with a patience and attention that few Western preachers, even in the West, can command, and which none can command here. The missionary talks, and they listen, it is true, but not as they listen to the *Ramayana*, not with the eagerness and satisfaction that seem in them to belong to a settled conviction with respect to the old stories of their race. We have not yet reached the kernel of the national sympathies.

OBITUARY.

DR. WADE.—The death is announced of Mr. Wade, surgeon, of Dean Street, Solio, whose collection of drawings by W. Hunt, the productions of the artist's later years, and about forty in number, was unrivalled. Mr. Wade was known as the medical attendant of W. Hunt and other painters. He died on the 16th ult.

MR. JOSEPH PEASE, the first member of the Society of Friends who ever sat in Parliament, recently died. He represented the Southern Division of the county of Durham from 1833 to 1841. Mr. Pease had almost completed his 73rd year.

A CENTENARIAN.

THE death is announced as having taken place, on the 20th ult., at her daughter's residence, 46, Wilway Street, Bedminster, of Mrs. Ann Coddick, widow of the late James Coddick, of Bedminster. The deceased was in her 101st year, and leaves thirty-five grandchildren and fifty great-grandchildren.

LONGEVITY.

A GOOD deal has been said of late about longevity, but, we believe, the following is an authentic illustration of how long a number of people may live. There is a lady in the neighbourhood of Bristol, who is one of many in a Government tontine, formed in the year 1789. She was then three years old, and 47. was paid for a share for her in the tontine. She is now one of 300 of the original members still living, the survivor of whom will have 28,000*l.* a year for the remainder of his or her life. Each share produces 80*l.* a year, and there are some who have a sufficient number of shares to produce 400*l.* a year. It is very remarkable, however large the first list, that there are yet living 300 persons, who must each be at least eighty-three years of age, all interested in the one concern. Amongst the survivors are several over ninety, and one 101 years old.

The Irish Registrar-General, in his report of the third quarter of the year 1871, states that six deaths were registered as being those of centenarians. The registrar of Cookstown district reports the death of a woman aged 102 and a man 108, and says:—"I have made careful inquiry respecting these two cases, and have no reason to think the ages are exaggerated; both are remembered as 'old people' by individuals long past their climacteric." In the Dervock district, Ballymoney Union, the registrar reports "a death at the advanced age of 105 years, authenticated."

The *Swiss Times* notes the death, near Geneva, of M. Chevalier, who, it says, was 107 years old.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. COUSINS, R.A., has presented to the Print-Room of the British Museum thirty-three proofs of his finest engravings, all selected by himself, some of which are from private and unpublished plates.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN has begun to print his "History of the County of Cornwall." We understand that it will contain copious extracts from the papers of the Duchy of Cornwall which the Queen long since gave to the nation.

A HISTORY of the Four Orders of Friars in England is being compiled by Mr. Palmer, a Franciscan. It will contain between five and six thousand excerpts from our old records.

ONE of the Lambeth Library supposed MSS., an illuminated New Testament, catalogued as a MS., and always exhibited as one of the rarities of the MS. collection, was lately shown to Mr. Richard Sims, one of the officers of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. His experienced eye recognised it at once as a printed book, and he soon identified it as a copy of part of the Mazarian Bible, printed on vellum, but with initials illuminated by hand.